

subject of most study and discussion in Congress.

Until the league constitution is published there can only be the statements of the President's co-workers that it does not raise any constitutional point in America.

Many Questions Are Unsolved.

Unless the full conference has adopted the league constitution, under which the league would handle many questions now before the conference, the President must return here to find matters in a state of great uncertainty. This is responsible for the President's determination to remain only four weeks in Washington.

The biggest question he must settle during his stay there now appears to be that of how far America can participate actively in European affairs. The question of Constantinople and Armenia is pressing. Informally, but very strongly, the statesmen here have put up to the President the question whether America's participation thus far in the settlement of the world's problems does not carry the obligation to share such burdens as Armenia. They have advanced the argument that America is the ideal Power to assume the guardianship of Constantinople under a league mandate.

Would Require Large Forces.

This would require the use of American forces to preserve order and a large civil administration.

The President is inclined to appear to recognize the obligation, but is unwilling to give a definite answer until he has had a personal opportunity to measure the strength of the opposition in America.

Certain of the smaller Powers which not long ago were protesting against the niggardly representation accorded them on committees, and against other decisions of the big Powers which seemed to tend toward their submergence, are now getting together among themselves into a series of side show peace conferences, attempting to settle some of their differences out of court.

Tangible results have been obtained and offer encouraging signs that the labors of the main conference will be lessened appreciably. Some delicate little jobs of territorial adjustment which threatened to cause trouble are now, thanks to the reported initiative of Venizelos, reported near settlement.

Balkans Still an Issue.

It is implied that the Greek leader will get Italian support before the Big Five for some of Greece's demands, though not including Constantinople. In exchange for concessions in Albania, while Italy, relieved of this argument with Greece, is enabled to concentrate on her dispute with Serbia over the Dalmatian coast. The happy issue of the Italian-Greek quarrels is bound to have an influence on the Serbians, and also clear the decks for the action Italy has started with reference to Bulgaria, against whom Serbia, Rumania and Greece are the only nations with direct claims.

The reason for the quiet got together are twofold. First, it is suggested the big five dropped the hint that the best way for the smaller Powers to settle their disputes was for them to do it themselves, and second, the fact that the smaller Powers saw that if they could reach agreements among themselves, and could present these to the conference as accomplished facts, they would have a chance to get more in the end than if the cases were settled one by one by numerous committees which are mainly composed of representatives of the big five.

Other get together on the part of the small nations are expected.

SOCIETY OF NATIONS ALREADY OUTLINED

Principles of the Entire Draft Are Agreed To.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Society of Nations Commission virtually has covered one-third of its task. It was officially announced this afternoon. Agreement has been reached on the principles underlying the whole draft for a society of nations.

At its session the commission discussed articles dealing with the motives behind the formation of a society, the objects which will safeguard the constitution of its chief organs and the qualifications for membership.

The brief formal announcement was not supplemented by any statement as to the nature of the three paragraphs approved. It being pointed out that they were subject to amendment or complete substitution in the light of such action as might be taken upon the remainder of the plan.

It is believed the preamble in effect to a statement at greater length of the declaration of its second session. This, in brief, was that it was essential a maintenance of the world settlement that a society of nations should be created to promote international cooperation, to ensure the fulfillment of international obligations and to provide safeguards against war.

Official Report of Session.

The official communication on peace matters issued this afternoon reads: The Commission on the League of Nations held its third meeting last night. Appreciable progress was made in the consideration of the draft. It was further unanimously agreed, in accordance with the decision of the conference at the Quai d'Orsay yesterday, that representatives of Czechoslovakia, Greece, Poland and Rumania should be associated with the commission in its chief organs and the qualifications for membership in the league.

While the decisions of the commission with regard to each article are provisional, many apparent difficulties

already have been resolved and a general agreement has been reached on the principles which underlie the whole draft. It is therefore to be expected that the remaining articles will be covered quickly.

Principles Not Endangered.

The fact that there has been much discussion at the sessions of the commission has led to the belief in some quarters that the success of the plan was endangered. It may be stated, however, that the opinion of men who are behind this project is not the case. Published reports that certain fundamental principles dear to the project have been endangered have been ascertained to be untrue, it being explained that some of the features described as discarded never were included in the project and have been proposed to have met with official acceptance.

It is known that some amendments are certain to be offered, but the leaders of the movement are understood to be confident that they will be able to hold their ground against any alterations that may be really objectionable to them. The fact that the commission has agreed to be absent from Paris for about a fortnight is construed as an indication that he does not expect the scheme for a society of nations to be advanced to the point where it would be ready for adoption by the Peace Conference itself before the departure of President Wilson for his native States. It is understood that the commission will be in session to correct it. It is said that President Wilson may content himself with taking back to America the plan as it is expected to be agreed upon by the special commission.

Italian Demand Discussed.

President Wilson was in consultation today with Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, and with the Italian Foreign Minister, who called upon the President at the Murat Mansion. His conference with Premier Orlando followed that with Jugo-Slav representatives.

The indications were that an effort was being made by the President to mediate between the nations for the purpose of adding them to each agreement for the settlement of their conflicting claims regarding Albania, Italy, Rumania and Dalmatia, thus relieving the Supreme Council of the embarrassment of deciding arbitrarily upon this issue, which is regarded as one of the most serious before the Peace Conference.

It is understood that Premier Orlando in calling on the President presented what he asserted were Italy's minimum. Irreducible claims with regard to the east coast of the Adriatic and Fiume. An official communication issued today said: President of the United States, the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the allied and associated Powers and Japan's representative on February 5 heard President Wilson's explanation of the Italian demand for the settlement of the Italian-Greek quarrels, which was presented by the President of the United States.

The Commission on International Labor Legislation, under the chairmanship of Mr. Gompers, also met. The commission commenced a detailed examination of the draft of a convention which provides for the creation of a general organization with a view to securing the progress of the international labor legislation. Small States, members of the League of Nations, would necessarily be members of this organization. The first two articles of the draft were adopted.

BRITISH WAR JUNK OFFERED FOR SALE

Submarine Chasers and Balloons Among Bargains to Be Had.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The British Admiralty is preparing a catalogue for the biggest jumble sale in the world's history. "It will include," said an official at the Admiralty, "almost everything imaginable, from an obsolete dreadnought to a seaman's spare pair of socks."

Something like 200 ships of war will be offered for disposal—battleships, battle cruisers, torpedo boats, launches and patrol boats.

But for the war many of these vessels would have been on the market before in the ordinary course of events. The period of usefulness to the navy expired. Others have been constructed for war and to meet certain purposes and are now of a type or construction that they need remain in commission any longer.

About 400 motor launches, built in America, will be among the first to be offered for sale. They have fulfilled a useful purpose as submarine chasers, and the Admiralty has decided to sell the whole fleet.

Colonial Governments will have the first opportunity to buy these craft. Already several applications for a number of them have been received from one neutral country.

They could be easily adapted to commercial purposes as coastal boats, but if used in their present condition for pleasure purposes they would tax the pocket of a millionaire, as each one consumes over sixty gallons of petrol an hour.

The end of the war has also finished the necessity of the Admiralty retaining a number of ships of certain types, and these will be offered to any one who has the means of housing them. The launches, which have floated off London on nearly every calm day since the war commenced will also be placed in the catalogue.

Five million dollars' worth of other Admiralty property will also be put up for sale, including stores of all descriptions, which will not be needed when the navy returns to its normal footing. The surplus, which was left over from the construction of airplane propellers, to the value of \$10,000,000 is expected to find ready buyers among furniture makers.

The battleships and other vessels will be brought to port and be open for inspection before they are offered by tender or put under the hammer.

Sales will be arranged from time to time in various parts of Britain, and "the Admiralty will seek," said an official, "as it has always done in the past, the widest possible competition."

Virginian Kills Himself Here.

The body of Charles E. Savage, Jr., 33, a lawyer of Norfolk, Va., was found in this room at the Hotel York, Thirty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, yesterday. He had been dead ten hours, the police said, and had ended his life by a shot through the head. Papers in the room showed he had been in financial difficulties, according to the police.

B. R. Ruggles Adopts Stepson.

Burnet R. Ruggles of 103 East Seventy-fifth street, a member of the banking firm of Ruggles & Co., received permission yesterday from Justice Cohen to adopt his stepson, Percy H. Goodwin, Jr. The boy will be known as John Ruggles Goodwin. Mr. Ruggles and the boy's mother, Mrs. Natalie Elise Goodwin, were married some time after she had divorced her first husband, Percy H. Goodwin, in Baltimore in 1918. The Maryland courts gave her possession of the boy, whose father has remarried.

WILSON HELD UP AS CZAR IN CONGRESS

Representative Dies Denounces President for Secret Conferences With Foreign Nations.

SEES U. S. AS A LOSER

House Hears General Assault on Tendency Toward Paternalism.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—President Wilson's assumption of complete authority to speak without consultation with the whole American people and to commit this nation without further reference to the popular will and popular opinion to a policy of internationalism was bitterly assailed in the House today.

The assault grew out of the general discussion of the national building program, which is under first consideration since the publication of the President's demand for blind support as essential to the consummation of his programme of negotiations at Versailles. For hours the House rocked in the turmoil of attack and defence in one of the most acrimonious discussions ever precipitated in that body.

"Internationalism" as a blanket description for meddling, not only in the affairs of other nations but in the individual destinies of the citizenry of America, was the storm centre upon which Representative Martin Dies, Democrat of Texas, opened and closed the debate. Dies referred to internationalism, paternalism and socialism in the same breath, declared the effect of the tremendous expenditures in behalf of paternalistic projects were taking the lives of every eleventh man in the country to "build houses for some lazy fellows who will not work enough or earn enough and save enough to build their own houses," and "binding the minds and arms of the people to their sides by socialistic enactments."

Anarchy Before Socialism.

"I would rather have anarchy than socialism," he said, "because you recover from it more quickly. Anarchy is a good deal like a severe attack of pneumonia, the crisis may pass in two or three days, but socialism is the galloping consumption of the nation, where you linger and languish and perish away."

Mr. Dies' first speech—he made two in the course of the oratorical battle royal—followed an exchange between Representative Saunders, Republican of New York, and the Speaker, Mr. Clegg, of the House, who said that the House would not consider the President's demand for blind support as essential to the consummation of his programme of negotiations at Versailles.

"I do not know what is going to come out of the league of nations or out of the work to bring about the disarmament of the world," he said, "but I know that the world has not repealed the law of human nature."

Cannot See Paper Paragard.

"I have been under the delusion. I have known all the time that human nature is just what it is, and it has always been and will probably remain until the end of time."

"Every cabinet minister is busy with pen and paper showing how he could spend hundreds of millions of dollars to make mankind a state of bliss. Now it is the building of homes for the poor; now it is the purchase of lands for the homeless; now it is railroads; now it is telephones. Where are all the billions and billions coming from?"

"I am told you are going to get it from the income tax."

"You take an income tax from every eleventh man, and you buy a little boat or a little railroad, or build a little house for the poor, or something else, and the other ten fellows say, 'Look here, we like pretty good business,' and because the eleventh fellow feels badly about it, but naturally as long as these incomes hold out you are going to have every sort of paternalistic suggestion."

"You are going to have attic philosophers telling the people they ought to be supported by the Government. The day is coming, and it is not going to be long in coming at the rate we are traveling, when you will milk the incomes of the United States dry."

See Course in Paternalism.

"You are doing more than expending billions, you are teaching the American people a doctrine of paternalism that will curse them and their generations yet unborn in this country."

"You are spending billions taken from every eleventh man in a way to teach the American laboring man, the farmer, the small business man, the telephone owner that the Government owes them a duty to support them and to lend them money and finance their operations and take charge of them."

While it is a new Germany that is being created, its godfathers are unrepentant and ungrateful. A list of the Assembly delegates shows with few exceptions that they are the same old Reichstag clique which in 1914 supported Hitler's proclamation that necessity knows no law. The new German Imperialism are all at Weimar, cloaked under the name of the German People's party. The managing directors of the Krupp works were found on the Conservative benches there.

The personnel of the Assembly holds out little prospect that the new Germany will be essentially different from the old one. German newspapers are still talking about their "undefeated army" and telling how Hindenburg's heroes were "betrayed" by the "traitors" of the Assembly. It is in that spirit that the Assembly meets, with only one regret about the war, namely, that they lost it.

Attack on Wilson.

"I think it was the most unfortunate thing that ever happened to this Government," when the President said, "I am going to take care of you," away from the shores of America to entangle our destinies with the destinies, broils and quarrels of the old world."

"There are a hundred men in this Congress, who by virtue of attainment, reading and statesmanship are better qualified to fill the Presidency than the present occupant of the White House. In the name of God, why should we turn over the practical policies to an erratic statesman, to a man who never served in a legislative capacity? I hope you Republicans will take this in good spirit."

"My wish," Dies declared, "is that the President of the United States would be a man who would not be in his office, and that this great American Union could get back to the ideals of Lincoln and get back to Jefferson and the Constitution which seems obsolete now."

"We have a President who the United States who does not believe in a written

Constitution. We have a President who does not believe in checks and balances as established by Jefferson, Washington and Madison. It is particularly important that the remaining articles will be covered quickly.

What Does Uncle Sam Get?

"You know, we do not stand to get anything out of these entanglements except more entanglements. England, as has been well said, gets predominance, France gets 'revanche,' Italy gets back the Adriatic, but what does Uncle Sam get except a burden and a mortgage upon the resources of this country?"

NAVAL BILL DUE TO PASS TO-DAY

Personnel of 225,000 Men Is Approved.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—General debate on the \$750,000,000 naval appropriation bill, with its new three year building programme, was closed today, and the House voted until late tonight on amendments, with a view to passing the measure to-morrow. Leaders said that if necessary a second night session would be held to complete the final vote on the bill.

The House adjourned to-night under an agreement to meet to-morrow an hour earlier than usual.

GERMAN TROOPS ON GUARD AT WEIMAR

Continued from First Page.

delegates and others taking part in the assembly will admit of the serving of the best of food, and the choice of a fairly wide selection of luxuries. The butter served is apparently the real article, and marmalade and tea may be had.

Theatre Transformed for Meetings.

The Government has occupied the beautiful, ancient, but recently renovated theatre of the city of Weimar, and which has already been transformed into the appearance of a legislative chamber. The telegraph service was busy today with the dispatching of the tremendous extra wire facilities for the accommodation of newspaper men and delegates.

Weimar, a clean and attractive city as compared with the present Berlin, lies under a covering of snow, which has brought out numbers of sleighs in which the delegates dash to and fro on errands.

Although the constitution for the new republic will undoubtedly be one of the first subjects brought up for discussion and consideration, it is not likely to be the scene those who would like to push to the fore the discussion of a league of nations, and there were predictions in some quarters to-day that this subject might have first consideration.

Abolitionists Want to Sit in Assembly.

The advice report that many members for the abolitionists have presented themselves for the first sitting of the Assembly.

The name of Herr Eberth, former chief of the Berlin Police Department, who was ousted during the troubles with the Spartacists, will be stricken from the list of members of the Assembly. The abolitionists are known to have been succeeded by the candidate in his district who received the next largest vote.

WERMOUTH EAGER TO RULE GERMAN

Pre-war Hohenzollern Gang Still Retains Power.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, Feb. 6.—The latest candidate for the German Presidency appears to be Adolf Wermouth, chief burgomaster of Berlin and a Liberal Democrat who actively supported the war. He is 63 years old and has had several years' experience in English speaking countries, having been German Imperial Commissioner to the Melbourne exhibition in 1894 and to the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

He resigned the secretaryship of the Imperial treasury several years before the war because of his opposition to the building of armaments with borrowed capital.

The Socialists are said to be willing to let the Democrats have the Presidency, while the Socialists, through Eberth, intend to take over the leadership of the Provisional Government. Eberth will have the rank of Prime Minister.

The National Assembly will decide whether the Provisional Government shall be newly created or consist of the Eberth-Scheldemann crowd that has been conducting affairs since the revolution. One of the first tasks will be to vote new credits for various state purposes.

While it is a new Germany that is being created, its godfathers are unrepentant and ungrateful. A list of the Assembly delegates shows with few exceptions that they are the same old Reichstag clique which in 1914 supported Hitler's proclamation that necessity knows no law. The new German Imperialism are all at Weimar, cloaked under the name of the German People's party. The managing directors of the Krupp works were found on the Conservative benches there.

The personnel of the Assembly holds out little prospect that the new Germany will be essentially different from the old one. German newspapers are still talking about their "undefeated army" and telling how Hindenburg's heroes were "betrayed" by the "traitors" of the Assembly. It is in that spirit that the Assembly meets, with only one regret about the war, namely, that they lost it.

PADEREWSKI WINS POLISH ELECTIONS

Women Form Large Part of the 320,000 Voters.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The elections in Poland for members of the Constituent Assembly resulted in a victory for Premier Paderewski and M. Dmowski obtaining 50 per cent. of the total votes. The Polish Socialist party got 15 per cent. and the remainder went to Jewish candidates, according to a telegram from the Polish Official News Agency to the Polish-Committee of Paris.

Of 435,000 eligible voters, 210,000 voted. Women voted in great numbers. There were twenty-one nomination lists prepared under a system of proportional representation. Results were awaited with interest, the telegram adds, and not yet complete.

U. S. LABOR MEN AT BERN CONFERENCE

Eleven Nations Represented at Opening—Peace Treaty Demands Discussed.

41 DELEGATES PRESENT

International Socialists End War-Blame Talk by Compromise Action.

BERN, Feb. 5.—The International Trades Union Conference opened here to-night with forty-one delegates, representing eleven countries, in attendance. Delegates were present from the United States and England. Several delegations have not yet arrived.

The conference accepted unanimously the resolution drafted by the Conference Commission Wednesday on the League of Nations. The question had been discussed for two days.

The leading opinion was that a League of Nations must be formed immediately and comprise all peoples without exception. It must be a league of peoples, and not a league of Governments.

Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, asserted, during the Peace Conference was attentively watching to see what the Bern conference would decide in regard to the League of Nations, while Pierre Renaudel, leader of the French Socialists, in a speech said the Paris conference must be forced to consider the will of the Bern conference.

ARMED REBELS RIOT IN SAXONY'S CAPITAL

Serious Disorders in Magdeburg; 85 Killed in Bremen.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Serious disorders have occurred in Magdeburg, capital of the Province of Saxony, according to Berlin advices. Soldiers and sailors, armed with grenades and machine guns, broke down the doors of the court house, liberated 160 prisoners, smashed shop windows, pillaged shops and trained machine guns on the inhabitants. The Government troops are vigorously attacking the revolutionaries.

A despatch from Bremen announces that during the fighting in that city Tuesday eighty-five Germans were killed and several hundred wounded.

A new provisional government, composed of five Majority Socialists, has been proclaimed in Bremen. It takes the place of the Bremen government of "people's mandates" and the Workers' Council.

The city of Bromberg, German Poland, has been recaptured from the Poles by German troops after brisk fighting.

Socialists Effect Compromise.

The International Socialist Conference today settled the questions of responsibility for the war and the future position of the German Socialists in the conference by adopting a compromise resolution declaring that the conference had passed over the questions of responsibility and the German revolution and had agreed to accept the participation of the German Majority Socialists in the reconstruction of the League of Nations.

The compromise was adopted unanimously except for the vote of one delegate, M. Michael, a Frenchman. A strong tendency to the right was evident in the early discussions, but a spirit of conciliation eventually prevailed.

The British delegate, Mr. MacDonald, appealed to the German delegates to declare their repudiation of militarism.

"We English Socialists," said Mr. MacDonald, "do not want any people under arms, because we are convinced that armed nations can never become members of a real League of Nations."

FOUR GRAND DUKES DIE AFTER TORTURE

All Shot in Prison Courtyard in Presence of Bolshevik Commission.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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HELSINKI, Feb. 6.—The first details of the execution of four Russian Grand Dukes show that it took place on January 23 in the courtyard of the prison of Deriabinsk, a suburb of Petrograd, by order of the extraordinary commission combating the counter revolution, although the sentence was pronounced by a tribunal. With the Grand Dukes 172 other persons were shot, 144 men and twenty-eight women accused by the Bolsheviks of having taken part in the so-called Anglo-French organization. The majority of them were among a large number of hostages arrested in October of last year.

Grand Duke Nicholas Michaelovitch was arrested at the end of December and kept with four other prisoners in a small cell in the Kresty prison. Being a doctor, collector, editor and connoisseur of art, who had taken no part in political or military life, he was accused of having recently favored the Czarist party.

Learns of Son's Death.

Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, uncle of the Czar, was detained until January at Volokna, when transferred to a Petrograd prison where, during his examination by a commission, he learned that his son Paul had been shot at Alexander Palace. Another son, Dmitri, is at this moment in England.

In the same cell with the Grand Duke was Stoyanovskii, a former Bolshevik, who drove Mr. Paul and his friends to the Petrograd prison, and was facilitating the escape of prisoners to Finland. He also was shot. To add to the sufferings of imprisonment the Bolsheviks last December removed him to the place of execution, but after he had witnessed the spectacle there at the last moment they returned him to his cell.

Grand Duke George Michaelovitch, who was arrested in September and had been kept the whole time in prison with criminals. Only in the last few days before his execution was he transferred to the Deriabinsk prison, the scene of his execution.

Carried to Death in Barrow.

All four Grand Dukes died with dignity. Nicholas Michaelovitch, ill and suffering gravely from starvation, had to be carried to the courtyard for execution on a hand barrow, and in this position was shot. With him were shot thirty other persons, completely reduced by famine.

The execution was carried out early in the morning at a temperature of 17 degrees below zero by a detachment of sailors and Chinese, in the presence of delegates of the extraordinary commission.

Soldier Fined for Beating Dog.

Ernest A. Bass, attached to the aviation section of the army, was fined \$5 yesterday in West Side Court for beating a bulldog. Magistrate Corrigan directed the animal be brought before the court and after looking at it lectured the soldier severely.

SAYS GERMANY MAY ENTER BANKRUPTCY

French Budget Chairman Warns Allies to Avert It.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—Germany is making utmost efforts to have the Entente Allies believe she is nearing bankruptcy, said Raoul Peret, chairman of the Budget Commission of the Chamber of Deputies and former Minister of Justice, in discussing to-day the financial problems facing the Peace Conference. The first measures of the conference along financial lines, he added, should be to take measures to prevent Germany from declaring herself an insolvent debtor or a bankrupt State.

"Then," M. Peret continued, "we should fix immediately the amount of our account against Germany, which she must be made to pay to the full limit of her financial ability without consideration for her feelings. It will be time enough then to decide about the method of payment. She may pay either in capital immediately or in yearly installments."

"I do not believe that Germany at the present time is in a position to pay a large amount in cash. We must not demand from her a too heavy payment now so as to place her in a position where she might argue that we are strangling her and letting the goose that is to lay the golden eggs."

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BEAK OF CUTTLEFISH SERVES MANY USES

Polished Coach in Which Mr. Pickwick Took Ride.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Prof. Percy Thompson, speaking recently on "Cuttlefishes" at the British Royal Institution, said he had no doubt that the cuttlefish was the strange beast which the ancients had named the sea serpent. They must have seen it during one of its gambols, and have mistaken its wedge shaped tail for the head of the serpent, and the long, thin, tapering, and pointed fins for the tail of the serpent's tail.

The cuttlefish's beak had homely associations, he said. It was used for pecking at the feet of the sailors to clean up parchment. It was also used to polish the doors of carriages and motor cars, and there was an apocryphal story that the top of St. Martin's church, which always had its window full of pieces of cuttlefish beak.

He was told in that shop they had been there for at least thirty years. He believed they had been there over ten years, and that one of them was used to polish the coach in which Mr. Pickwick, the famous English traveler, was on his memorable journey to Ipswich.

The octopus could only be killed by being struck directly on its small head, which was as hard as iron. If one struck it on the side, it would only be hurt, and if one hit it it would only be annoyed.

ALAND ISLANDERS WOULD JOIN SWEDEN

Delegation Arrives in Paris to Press for Union.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Aland Islands have sent a delegation to the Peace Conference. The delegates arrived in Paris somewhat uncertain as to their mission, but brought with them a warning to the assembled Powers which they say many alone will appreciate.

According to one of their number, they came to urge the conference not to make the same blunder that Great Britain committed when she ceded Heligoland to Germany, thus putting a pistol at her own throat.

The islanders seek to remove the pretext for aggression against any one of a number of Baltic Powers of which the islands form a strategic centre, by being themselves incorporated as Swedish territory. They advance a number of good reasons why they should be made part of Sweden and several more reasons why they should not be allowed to stand as a perpetual temptation to aggression by designing and ambitious neighbors.

The islanders say they were prompted to make this move out of a desire to bring the state of turbulence in both Russia and Finland. The islands really belong to the latter country, by treaty with Great Britain in 1809.

Public opinion in Sweden regards the islands as Swedish ("Aland-Lorraine"), and there is much sympathy there in behalf of the islanders' project.

HEROIC ACTS OF 28 TARS BRING HONORS

New York and Jersey Men Among Sailors Commended by Daniels.

U-BOAT FIGHT PRAISED

Patchogue Seaman Who Saved Soldier Gets Special Mention in List.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Daniels announced to-day that he had commended twenty-eight enlisted men of the navy for acts of exceptional bravery. Among them were twenty-three members of the crew of the steamer Bearcat, commended for efficiency in action and accuracy in firing during an encounter with a German submarine November 8. They are:

Joseph E. De Garmo, Patchogue, N. Y.; Charles Fredericks, 186 Walnut street, Newark; Ernest C. Kramer, Kilbourne, Ill.; George H. Taylor, Westbury, N. Y.; Neal D. Crocker, Newbury, Pa.; Richard J. Smith, Mont Vernon, Ohio; Edgar A. Jones, Baltimore; John C. Robinson, Carlisle, Ill.; Roy L. Haddock, Cairo, N. Y.; John J. Kenley, San Francisco; 39 Clark street, 2133 Amsterdam avenue, New York; George Frazier, Pittsburgh; Calvin A. Adler, Baltimore; Harold C. Holcomb, Redwood, Cal.; John F. Hill, Lancaster, Pa.; George C. Leslie, Joliet, Ill.; James J. Hearn, 43 Columbus avenue, Brooklyn; William H. Hearn, 111 Jersey City; Charles J. Weston, 713 Hill street, West Hoboken, N. J.; Hazen P. Martin, Detroit, Mich.; Edward F. McBride, Birmingham, Ala.

U. S. SHIP AFIRE OFF IRELAND.

Naval Vessels Rushed to Help War Steamer From Newport News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 6.—The American steamer War Steamer is on fire twelve miles east of the Blackwater light, on the southeast Irish coast, west of Wexford. Naval vessels are rendering aid.

The War Steamer, a wooden vessel of 1,416 tons, sailed January 17 from Newport News for Glasgow.

Rheumatism

POISON from clogged intestines overloads your system and causes rheumatism. PLUTO clears your intestines and regulates your kidneys—gives relief. Also beneficial in treatment of kidney, liver and stomach troubles and nervous disorders.

Bottled at French Lick Springs and for sale at all drug stores, hotels, clubs and on trains.

Large Bottle 45c Smaller Bottle 20c

French Lick Springs Hotel Co. French Lick, Ind.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

An Interesting Sale of Women's Tailored Serge Dresses

(four new models)

will commence to-day on the Sixth Floor.

These models, which are all new and smartly appropriate for the early days of Spring, are marked at the extremely low price of

\$19.00